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Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Summary

The present report is submitted in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B (para. 5 (e)), 54/244 (paras. 4 and 5), 59/272 (paras. 1-3), 64/263 (para. 1) and 69/253 (para. 1). It covers the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services relating to peace operations from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

The Office issued 249 oversight reports relating to peace operations in 2016. They included 528 recommendations, 27 of which were classified as critical to the Organization. The report of the Office on its non-peacekeeping activities for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 is contained in documents A/71/337 (Part I) and A/71/337 (Part I)/Add.1/Rev.1.

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I. Introduction

1. During the reporting period, from 1 January to 31 December 2016, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) issued 249 reports relating to peace operations.

2. The present report pertains exclusively to the oversight of United Nations peace operations, which includes the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, the peacekeeping missions that fall under the authority of those departments and the special political and peacebuilding missions led by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, supported by the Department of Field Support and the Department of Management. The report of OIOS on its non-peacekeeping activities for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 is contained in documents A/71/337 (Part I) and A/71/337 (Part I)/Add.1/Rev.1. Internal audit and evaluation reports issued during the period may be found on the OIOS website, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/253.

II. Overview

A. Internal Audit Division

3. Audits of peace operations by the Internal Audit Division are conducted in New York and through resident audit offices based in nine missions — the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) — and the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and the Kuwait Joint Support Office.

4. The Chief of the Peacekeeping Audit Service and the Chief of the New York Audit Service share the responsibility for managing and overseeing the activities of the resident audit offices. The Headquarters Peacekeeping Audit Section, under the New York Audit Service, audits the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, the Department of Political Affairs and smaller peacekeeping and special political missions where there are no resident auditors. During the reporting period, the Internal Audit Division issued 88 reports relating to peace operations.

Monitoring of audit recommendations

5. OIOS closely monitors the implementation of all outstanding recommendations on a regular basis. In 2016, the Internal Audit Division issued 430 recommendations, comprising 26 critical and 404 important recommendations,

relating to peace operations. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the number of reports, as well as critical and important audit recommendations issued to each office in 2016.

Table 1
Number of audit reports and recommendations relating to peace operations issued in 2016

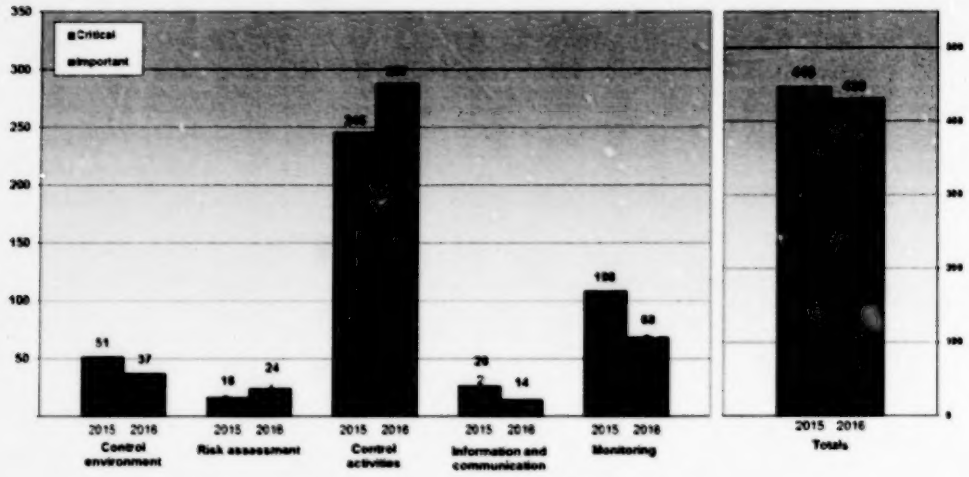
Office	*Number of reports*	*Recommendations*		
		Critical	*Important*	*Total*
Department of Field Support	12	5	45	50
Department of Political Affairs	1	–	3	3
Department of Peacekeeping Operations	–	–	7	7
MINUSCA	8	5	40	45
MINUSMA	7	3	43	46
MINUSTAH	4	3	28	31
MONUSCO	7	1	39	40
UNAMA	3	–	15	15
UNAMI	3	–	9	9
UNAMID	9	–	29	29
UNDOF	1	–	2	2
UNFICYP	1	–	10	10
UNIFIL	6	–	22	22
UNIOGBIS	1	–	10	10
UNISFA	2	4	4	8
UNMIK	1	–	8	8
UNMIL	5	1	15	16
UNMISS	2	–	11	11
UNOCI	5	–	21	21
UNSCO	1	–	1	1
UNSCOL	1	–	7	7
UNSOS	8	4	35	39
Grand total	**88**	**26**	**404**	**430**

Abbreviations: UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNISFA, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNSCO, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process; UNSCOL, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon.

Classification of recommendations by internal control component

6. Audit recommendations were classified using the five integrated components of internal control: control environment; risk assessment; control activities; information and communication; and monitoring activities. Figure I shows the distribution of critical and important recommendations for each of the components for 2016 compared with 2015. It indicates that 273, or 63 per cent, of the recommendations in 2016 were related to control activities, which are the actions established through policies and procedures that help to ensure that management's directives to mitigate risks are carried out.

Figure I
Audit recommendations, classified by internal control component



B. Investigations Division

7. The Investigations Division, with its headquarters in New York, also operates through two offices (in Nairobi and Vienna), the Regional Service Centre and resident investigation offices in five peacekeeping missions: MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO and UNMISS. Investigations at other missions are conducted by investigators based at other locations, including Headquarters. Upon the expiration of the mandate of UNOCI on 30 June 2016, the Division's office in the mission was closed and the personnel were redeployed to MINUSMA.

8. There are three types of report that the Division may issue upon the completion of an investigation: "investigation" reports are issued when matters are substantiated through OIOS investigations; "contingent" reports are used to present to the Governments of troop-contributing countries, through the Department of Field Support, evidence relating to cases in which the countries' peacekeepers are

implicated; and "closure" reports are issued when OIOS investigations do not substantiate the matters reported.

9. In 2016, the Division conducted major investigations into widespread allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in Dekoa, Central African Republic (see para. 58 below). That experience resulted in the Division reviewing how it responded to the challenges of investigations into sexual exploitation and abuse, especially in terms of gathering testimonial, physical, medical and forensic evidence, and led to the launch of a training course on forensic interviewing of children, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, using a child advocacy centre based in New York. The course will be further developed.

10. The Division has also strengthened its partnerships with the conduct and discipline teams in various peacekeeping missions and with the Conduct and Discipline Unit in the Department of Field Support. This largely entailed renewed focus on information exchange and a closer working relationship between the offices, which has proved to be of great benefit to all entities. Other substantive collaboration has been undertaken to build capacity in relation to the immediate response teams based in peacekeeping missions, including the delivery, alongside the Conduct and Discipline Unit and the Administrative Law Section of the Department of Management, of a training course to the immediate response team in MINUSTAH.

Performance and output

11. In 2016, the Division issued 159 reports, comprising 50 investigation reports, 72 contingent reports and 37 closure reports. This was a dramatic increase from the previous year, in which 64 reports were issued. The Division also referred 139 matters to more appropriate offices or entities for possible action. As at 31 December 2016, the Division had 89 cases under investigation, compared with 80 at the end of 2015 (see table 2).

Table 2
Number of investigations pertaining to peace operations opened and closed during 2015 and 2016

	Investigations			
Year	*Open at beginning of year*	*Opened during year*	*Closed during year*	*Year-end balance*
2015	69	81	70	80
2016	80	150	141	89

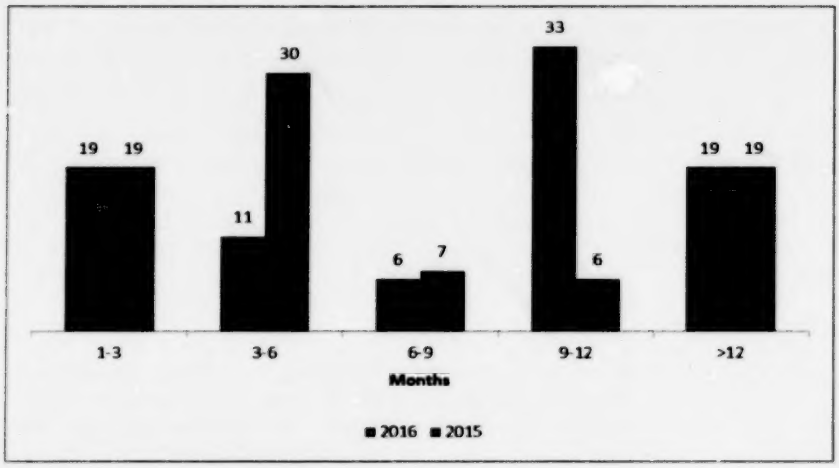
12. The highest number of investigation and contingent reports related to sexual exploitation and abuse, with 70 reports issued, constituting some 44 per cent of all reports issued in 2016. Sufficient evidence of misconduct was found in 47 of those reports, including 44 reports of allegations involving minors or sexual assault. Of the substantiated cases, 43 involved uniformed personnel and 4 involved civilians.

13. Of the 150 matters that led to a decision for investigation in 2016, the highest number related to sexual exploitation and abuse, with 88 cases, or 59 per cent of all

investigation predications. This represents an increase of 226 per cent in the number of cases compared with 2015 and was the highest number initiated in that category since 2006.

14. Figure II provides a breakdown of the pending peace operations investigations as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016. The number of investigations pending for more than 12 months was 19 as at 31 December 2016, equal to the number from 2015.

Figure II
Number and length of pending peace operations investigations as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016



C. Inspection and Evaluation Division

15. In 2016, the Inspection and Evaluation Division issued two evaluation reports. It also pursued a workplan based on a comprehensive risk-based assessment that was developed in consultation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support. Identified in the workplan, which had been presented to the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, were three topics for thematic evaluations.

D. Impediments to the work of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

16. During 2016, there was no inappropriate scope limitation that impeded the work or independence of OIOS.

III. Oversight results

17. Internal audit and evaluation reports are available for review on the OIOS website (https://oios.un.org). The descriptions of selected results below resulted in specific recommendations and management action plans that are outlined in the reports themselves.

A. Thematic audits

Construction activities and engineering projects

18. OIOS conducted audits relating to construction activities and engineering projects in the Department of Field Support, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNISFA.

19. Missions needed to implement adequate and effective governance to oversee the implementation of construction and engineering activities. MINUSMA had not established the required project management group, and while the other four missions had done so, the groups were either not constituted properly or not functioning effectively. In all five missions, there was inadequate project planning and monitoring. In MONUSCO and UNAMID, there was also inadequate project documentation. Owing to inadequate and ineffective governance and oversight and planning and monitoring of projects, there was inadequate assurance that construction activities were sufficiently responsive to missions' needs and that they were implemented in a cost-effective manner. For example:

(a) In MINUSCA, there were delays for extended periods in implementing 13 projects with an estimated value of $22 million. Consequently, civilian and contingent personnel were working and residing in substandard conditions;

(b) In MINUSMA, military contingents resided in substandard facilities for prolonged periods and the Mission incurred expenses of some $10 million in renting office premises and $11.3 million in penalties between April 2014 and March 2016. MINUSMA did not:

(i) Prepare the scope of work and bills of quantities for camp construction subprojects valued at $54 million and establish timelines and prepare technical specifications for 27 borehole drilling projects valued at $3 million, two airfield projects valued at $17 million and three camp construction projects valued at $43 million;

(ii) Systematically complete environmental and social impact assessment reports for construction projects;

(iii) Prepare 39 of 43 required quarterly progress reports;

(c) In MONUSCO, there were cost overruns and delays in completing projects by an average of 12 months;

(d) In UNAMID, project managers had not prepared bills of quantities, cost estimates and performance targets for effective cost control and monitoring of ongoing projects;

(e) In UNISFA, there were delays in implementing several projects for periods ranging from one year to three years, which resulted in military and civilian staff being accommodated in substandard facilities. UNISFA had no evidence of monitoring of all seven in-house engineering projects valued at $15.5 million initiated during the audit period.

20. The Department of Field Support advised that, after the audits, missions had addressed or were addressing the issues identified by OIOS.

Contingent-owned equipment

21. OIOS conducted audits relating to contingent-owned equipment in MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNOCI and UNSOS.

22. In MONUSCO and UNMIL, the contingent-owned equipment and memorandum of understanding management review boards were functioning effectively. In MINUSMA, UNAMID, UNIFIL, UNOCI and UNSOS, however, the boards were not convening as required to perform their mandated functions. MINUSCA and UNDOF had no such board. Consequently, the missions' ability to promptly identify and resolve important issues relating to the quality and quantity of contingent-owned equipment was reduced. In MINUSCA, for example, there were prolonged unresolved issues, including that the Organization was reimbursing troop- and police-contributing countries up to $388,000 per year for equipment used for fuelling that had been deployed but was not actually needed. Furthermore, some troop- and police-contributing countries were not deploying all the required equipment and self-sustainment capabilities. In UNIFIL, there were delays ranging from one year to three years in the relevant board recommending reductions in the quantity of contingent-owned equipment, which contributed to delays in amending memorandums of understanding and resulted in the reimbursement of $2.6 million for surplus equipment from the time that troop strength was reduced. In addition, reimbursement continued to be made to 12 troop- and police-contributing countries for explosive ordnance disposal capabilities without a review of whether they were still needed after the initial 18 months of deployment. These countries had deployed such capabilities over the past 4 to 17 years and were being reimbursed at $43,000 a month.

23. All nine missions conducted the required arrival inspections, quarterly verifications and operational readiness inspections, but only MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNDOF, UNMIL and UNOCI properly constituted inspection/verification teams that included military or technical specialists to assist when conducting inspections. In five missions, monthly equipment serviceability reports were either not prepared by contingents or were not sufficiently accurate to ensure adequate monitoring of the status of contingent-owned equipment.

24. The Department of Field Support advised that, after the audits, missions had addressed or were addressing the issues regarding the establishment and functioning of the contingent-owned equipment and memorandum of understanding management review boards.

Asset management

25. OIOS conducted audits relating to asset management in MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNMIL and UNOCI.

26. As shown in table 3, several weaknesses impeding the effective and efficient management of the Organization's resources were noted in the management of assets in field missions.

Table 3
Common issues identified in the management of assets in field missions

Issues	*MINUSMA*	*MINUSTAH*	*MONUSCO*	*UNDOF*	*UNIFIL*	*UNMIL*	*UNOCI*
Ineffective stock management practices, including inadequate stock counts, monitoring of stock levels and identification of slow-moving or non-moving items	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Losses, damage and discrepancies not adequately investigated and/or reconciled in a timely manner	X	X	X		X	X	X
Incomplete/inaccurate accounting and recording of asset transactions, increasing the risk of misstatement	X	X	X		X		X
Discrepancies identified during OIOS physical verification, including missing items, items at locations different from system records and items not recorded in the database	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disposal of written-off assets through commercial sale, direct disposal or scrap not performed in a timely manner	X	X	X				X

27. The above-mentioned issues resulted in an increased risk of financial loss to the Organization through wastage, theft and uneconomical use of resources.

28. The Department of Field Support indicated that it was making efforts to further improve the management of assets and address the issues identified, including through the establishment of a performance management framework and the issuance of directives and a workplan on property management, as well as by strengthening the quarterly performance reporting regime.

Use of consultants and individual contractors

29. OIOS conducted audits relating to the use of consultants and individual contractors in the Department of Field Support, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, MINUSTAH and UNSOS.

30. Overall, it was found that:

(a) The recruitment of consultants and individual contractors was not always transparent, given that relevant announcements were not widely circulated, the minimum number of candidates were not shortlisted or evaluations of candidates were not conducted or adequately reviewed;

(b) The terms of reference of consultants and individual contractors were either not prepared or did not contain all the information required to facilitate performance monitoring;

(c) References and background were not checked.

31. In MINUSTAH, the contracts of 19 consultants were extended at an additional cost of $530,000 because the Mission did not ensure that the desired outputs were attained within the initial contract period. In addition, daily subsistence allowance for official travel totalling $150,000 was paid to two consultants even though they were not on official travel. MINUSTAH and UNSOS repeatedly engaged consultants and individual contractors to perform functions of a continuing nature, and some consultants in MINUSTAH were performing core functions typically performed by staff.

Procurement

32. OIOS conducted audits relating to local procurement activities in MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO and UNOCI.

33. Except for MINUSTAH, all missions had implemented adequate controls over the receipt and safeguarding of bids. MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO and UNOCI needed to increase vendor response rates by exercising sufficient due diligence in identifying and inviting qualified vendors, providing vendors with sufficient time to respond to solicitations and ensuring that invited vendors had the capacity and expertise to provide the goods and services required.

34. MINUSMA, MINUSTAH and MONUSCO did not adequately monitor procurement officers' exercise of procurement authority delegated to them. There were instances of contracts awarded being in excess of delegated limits and/or split procurement actions to circumvent review by the local committees on contracts. The competitive bidding process was hindered in MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MINUSTAH by the inappropriate use of the sole-source method of solicitation, the incorrect use of the exigency of service exemption or the inadequate tracking of expiring contracts and management of contract extensions to ensure the initiation of a new solicitation exercise. Moreover, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MINUSTAH and UNOCI needed to improve the transparency of the vendor evaluation process and the maintenance of procurement case files.

35. MINUSTAH entered into sole-sourced agreements, amounting to $687,000 in 2014 and 2015, for creative workshops and outreach activities without conducting the due diligence procedures required to justify the granting of an exception to the competitive solicitation process. The Mission also accepted and processed related unsolicited proposals, further weakening internal controls over this category of procurement.

36. MINUSCA and MINUSMA have since addressed some of the issues.

Leave and attendance records

37. OIOS conducted audits relating to leave and attendance records in MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, MONUSCO, the Regional Service Centre, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNIFIL, UNISFA and UNMISS.

38. MINUSTAH was required to maintain leave and attendance records for its national and international staff in Umoja as from July 2014. Nevertheless, because the Mission did not receive adequate guidance and tools from the Office of Human Resources Management or the Department of Field Support on monitoring data input by staff regarding leave entitlements, control weaknesses persisted without management intervention. For example, the audit identified staff members with incorrect leave balances and annual leave balances in excess of permissible limits and staff members taking leave that was neither recorded nor approved in Umoja.

39. Owing to inadequate monitoring of staff leave in MONUSCO, UNISFA and UNMISS, leave records of staff indicated that they had negative leave balances without the required justifications and relevant supervisors' approval. In MONUSCO and UNMISS, there were 198 unauthorized absences relating to 198 staff without the required communications from the relevant supervisors informing the human resources management officers about the absences.

40. Six missions did not complete the review and correction of leave records before their migration from the Field Support Suite/Integrated Management Information System to Umoja, resulting in incorrect leave balances being transferred. All missions except UNIFIL were not adequately validating whether staff had travelled to their approved home leave/family visit locations. There were several cases in which the relevant documentation, such as medical and birth certificates, was not available to support the sick leave and maternity/paternity leave taken by staff members. MINUSMA did not have adequate controls over the processing of payments made to staff in relation to rest and recuperation leave and danger pay, resulting in double payments of $109,600.

B. Internal audit and investigation activities by department and mission

Department of Field Support

Internal audit activities

41. OIOS issued 50 audit recommendations and the following 12 audit reports to the Department of Field Support:

(a) Recruitment and use of consultants and individual contractors by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support (2016/001);

(b) Leave and attendance records (2016/003);

(c) Guidance and oversight of wastewater management in peacekeeping operations (2016/013);

(d) Review of recurrent issues in the implementation of Umoja in field missions (2016/023);

(e) Aviation information management system in MONUSCO (2016/040);

(f) Implementation of modularization in the context of engineering support provided by the Department of Field Support to field missions (2016/079);

(g) Provision of guidance and oversight of aviation safety in peace operations (2016/112);

(h) Records management at Headquarters (2016/117);

(i) Reporting, business intelligence and visualization systems (2016/125);

(j) Governance framework for major construction projects in peace operations (2016/144);

(k) Audit of electronic mail and information and communications technology security (2016/156);

(l) Onboarding and separation of staff by the Regional Service Centre (2016/170).

Audit of the aviation information management system

42. The Department of Field Support did not implement adequate oversight and governance procedures for the development of the aviation information management system. Several key elements of the project had not been adequately considered, including size, complexity, user availability and level of integration with external systems. The design of the system did not provide essential functionalities to ensure the effective and efficient management of air operations. There were implementation delays stemming from weaknesses with data conversion and cleansing, training, user manuals and interfaces with other systems.

43. Owing to the absence of a detailed risk assessment for ensuring the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, availability and auditability of data in the system, manual controls were needed to compensate for the inadequacy of automated controls. Some critical fields were either undefined or not considered mandatory, causing errors in the computation of critical information. Processing controls were not adequately defined and implemented in the system, which negatively affected data integrity. Access procedures were not specifically defined and there were no password controls to ensure adequate user authentication and integrity of data.

Audit of reporting, business intelligence and visualization systems

44. The Department of Field Support did not establish and implement minimum quality controls and standards for reports generated by the applications in the Field Support Suite and did not implement monitoring procedures to ensure that only current and valid reports were released in production. Several reports had missing or erroneous information owing to issues concerning data in the source systems.

Audit of electronic mail and information and communications technology security

45. The Department of Field Support implemented some good controls and practices such as network segmentation, multiple layers of security built into the information and communications technology infrastructure, best practice certifications and active-active disaster recovery infrastructure. Nevertheless, it did not formalize and implement centralized log management and audit architecture for detecting malicious attempts to gain unauthorized access, perform a risk assessment exercise to identify critical activities requiring logging, monitoring and review, define data classification procedures for e-mails based on data sensitivity, content

and user groups and tools to ensure secure communication of sensitive emails and define a policy regulating the configuration and management of security settings of e-mail clients and mobile devices accessing the e-mail infrastructure. Consequently, there was a risk of unauthorized access to the system, which could compromise its integrity.

Audit of onboarding and separation of staff at the Regional Service Centre

46. The Regional Service Centre did not monitor and report on onboarding and separation activities from November 2015 to May 2016. It also took more than 120 days to onboard 12 per cent of staff and between 90 and 120 days to onboard 13 per cent, compared with a target of 90 days. The Centre did not achieve key performance indicators relating to the purchase of travel tickets 16 days before the travel date, the customer satisfaction level for check-in services and the staff check-out process. The Department of Field Support clarified that, in 2016, the Centre was adapting to the use of Umoja for reporting on its key performance indicators and the business intelligence reports had not yet been developed and therefore could not be produced by the Centre. It advised that delays had also resulted because the Centre did not own the end-to-end onboarding and separation processes and relied on client missions to provide the information required.

Investigation activities

47. OIOS issued the following two investigation reports relating to the Department of Field Support, including the Regional Service Centre:

(a) Irregular conduct relating to a letter-of-assist agreement from 2013 (case No. 0330/14);

(b) Solicitation of money/gifts by a staff member (case No. 0451/14).

48. *Case No. 0330/14*. In 2013, the United Nations entered into discussions with a Member State for the provision of air transportation services in support of MINUSMA. Two CASA C-295 military aircraft were subsequently offered by the Member State as part of a negotiated letter-of-assist agreement with the Organization, with a mandatory commitment period of seven years. OIOS investigated the proposed transaction and established that the agreement, to the value of $176,470,000, had been put forth as part of a complex scheme involving a concerted effort by a former staff member of the MINUSMA Air Transport Section and several other individuals working privately or with a major aircraft manufacturer. The scheme, which ultimately did not come to fruition, had been designed to conceal an inappropriate commercial transaction: the aircraft offered to the United Nations was in fact to be purchased by individuals involved with the scheme to obtain commercial financing secured by proceeds under the letter-of-assist agreement. The Member State became the de facto façade for the transaction, and payments from the Organization under the letter-of-assist agreement were to be diverted to accounts controlled by the individuals. The staff member implicated was separated from the Organization on agreed termination; the Office of Human Resources Management has taken appropriate action in respect of the staff member's official status file; the Office of Legal Affairs is considering the referral of the case to the national authorities; and various offices have been reviewing the

case to fill systemic gaps that may have facilitated the attempted abuse of the system.

49. *Case No. 0451/14*. OIOS received a report that a staff member had solicited and obtained bribes from a military observer for services provided as part of the staff member's official duties. OIOS investigated the matter and established that he had not only received money from the military observer, but also had regularly received gifts from other peacekeepers whom he had assisted in the course of his duties. The findings were transmitted, through the Department of Field Support, to the Office of Human Resources Management, which has initiated disciplinary processes.

50. OIOS also issued four closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct in the Department of Field Support (case Nos. 0409/13, 0410/13, 0214/15 and 0406/15).

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Internal audit activities

51. As part of various audits, OIOS issued seven audit recommendations to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Department of Political Affairs

Internal audit activities

52. OIOS issued three audit recommendations and one audit report on the management of the Trust Fund in Support of Political Affairs (2016/019).

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Internal audit activities

53. OIOS issued 45 audit recommendations and the following eight audit reports to MINUSCA:

(a) Fuel management (2016/06);

(b) Local procurement (2016/050);

(c) Medical services (2016/087);

(d) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/089);

(e) Movement control operations (2016/131);

(f) Engineering projects (2016/142);

(g) Air operations (2016/168);

(h) Aviation safety (2016/161).

Audit of medical services

54. MINUSCA medical facilities were inadequately equipped and maintained. Some equipment was not operational, and one contingent-owned level 1 clinic did

not have the required laboratory equipment, drugs and medical supplies and was unhygienic. The absence of properly equipped medical facilities resulted in the evacuation of personnel to higher-level clinics, increasing evacuation costs and the risk of personnel not receiving timely medical treatment. The Department of Field Support advised that defective equipment had been replaced or repaired.

Investigation activities

55. OIOS issued the following two investigation reports and 42 contingent reports relating to MINUSCA:

Investigation:

(a) Sexual exploitation and abuse of a minor (0068/15);

(b) Misconduct by a former staff member (0252/14);

Contingent:

(c) Misappropriation of fuel by peacekeepers (0110/15);

(d) Theft of diamonds by a peacekeeper (0172/15);

(e) Forgery and misrepresentation by peacekeepers (0185/15);

(f) Violation of mission directives by peacekeepers (0194/15);

(g) Excessive use of force by peacekeepers (0218/15);

(h) Sexual abuse of a minor by a peacekeeper (0262/15 and 0337/15);

(i) Excessive use of force resulting in the death of civilians by peacekeepers (0328/15);

(j) Sexual abuse by a peacekeeper (0347/15 and 0348/15);

(k) Sexual exploitation and use of counterfeit currency by a peacekeeper (0447/15);

(l) Physical assault by a peacekeeper (0480/15);

(m) Physical assault and sexual exploitation by peacekeepers (0519/15);

(n) Misconduct by a peacekeeper (0589/15);

(o) Interference with an investigation and threats to kill by a peacekeeper (0035/16);

(p) Serious misconduct by peacekeepers (0244/16);

(q) Sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers (0413/16, 0412/16, 0411/16, 0373/16, 0350/16, 0349/16, 0216/16, 0204/16, 0203/16, 0081/16, 0080/16, 0079/16, 0078/16, 0077/16, 0076/16, 0075/16, 0036/16, 0034/16, 0001/16, 0408/15, 0376/15, 0305/15, 0304/15, 0293/15, 0228/15 and 0204/15).

56. *Case No. 0328/15*: OIOS received a report that, during the course of a United Nations Police operation, peacekeepers had shot and killed two civilians. OIOS established that the death of the two civilians had been caused by gunshots fired by peacekeepers in contravention of the rules of engagement and those on the use of firearms. The preliminary findings of the investigation were transmitted to the

troop-contributing countries concerned, and a response from those troop-contributing countries is pending.

57. *Case Nos. 0203/16 and 0204/16*: In March 2016, it was reported by MINUSCA that 106 women and girls had made complaints alleging sexual exploitation and abuse by members of two troop contingents. The number of complaints subsequently grew to 163. The response of the Investigations Division included the rotational deployment of a total of 31 staff members to the Central African Republic. This included 21 Professional-level investigators who deployed to Dekoa in austere and sometimes insecure conditions, some on multiple deployments, for a total of 137 days, where they interviewed 435 individuals inclusive of both complainants and witnesses. The investigations required close cooperation with other United Nations entities, such as UNICEF and the United nations Population Fund, and their various associated non-governmental organization partners. The findings of the investigations were transmitted to the Department of Field Support for referral to the relevant troop-contributing countries. Subsequently, OIOS accepted the offer from one of the troop-contributing countries to pursue further investigative steps, including to conduct interviews of the military personnel implicated, following the troop-contributing country's conclusion that no sexual exploitation and abuse could be established. The findings of the investigation conducted by the other troop-contributing country are still outstanding.

58. OIOS also issued two closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at MINUSCA (0327/15 and 0380/15).

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Internal audit activities

59. OIOS issued 46 audit recommendations and the following seven audit reports to MINUSMA:

(a) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/02);

(b) Management of rations (2016/044);

(c) Leave and attendance records (2016/075);

(d) Local procurement (2016/109);

(e) Engineering projects (2016/171);

(f) Asset management (2016/151);

(g) Quick-impact projects (2016/175).

Investigation activities

60. OIOS issued the following investigation report and two contingent reports relating to MINUSMA:

Investigation:

(a) Sexual abuse by a United Nations Volunteer (0375/15);

Contingent:

(b) Serious misconduct by a peacekeeper (0411/15 and 0362/16).

61. *Case No. 0375/15*: OIOS investigated a report that a United Nations Volunteer had sexually abused a local woman. OIOS found that the woman had initially approached the Volunteer seeking employment and that, thereafter, the two began a sexual relationship. Although OIOS found insufficient evidence to support the claim of sexual abuse, the evidence adduced suggested possible sexual exploitation, based on the Volunteer's efforts to provide the woman with a job and financial assistance while, at the same time, having a sexual relationship with her. The findings of OIOS were referred to the secretariat of the United Nations Volunteers, which subsequently advised that the Volunteer's summary dismissal remained in effect, following an unsuccessful appeal.

62. *Case No. 0411/15*: OIOS received a report that a military staff officer had sexually exploited and abused local women and girls, including minor girls. The troop-contributing country concerned appointed a national investigations officer to investigate the claim, and OIOS supported the investigation through initial evidence preservation. The troop-contributing country subsequently informed the Organization that the claims of sexual exploitation and abuse were unsubstantiated, but that it did find that the military officer implicated had fraternized with locals, contrary to standing orders, and that unspecified disciplinary action would be taken against him. Accordingly, the Organization informed the troop-contributing country that the military officer's rotation from MINUSMA would be considered to have been effected on disciplinary grounds and that, as a result, he would not be accepted for deployment to any current or future United Nations peace operation.

63. OIOS also issued one closure report relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at MINUSMA (0405/15).

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Internal audit activities

64. OIOS issued 31 audit recommendations and the following four audit reports to MINUSTAH:

(a) Use of consultants and individual contractors (2016/035);

(b) Leave and attendance records (2016/058);

(c) Local procurement (2016/179);

(d) Property management (2016/162).

Investigation activities

65. OIOS issued the following three investigation reports to MINUSTAH:

(a) Fraud and conflict of interest by a staff member (0304/14);

(b) Fraud and conflict of interest by a staff member (0021/15);

(c) Non-cooperation by a vendor (0366/16).

66. OIOS also issued three closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at MINUSTAH (0516/13, 0198/14 and 0254/15).

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Internal audit activities

67. OIOS issued 40 audit recommendations and the following seven audit reports to MONUSCO:

(a) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/051);

(b) Local procurement (2016/065);

(c) Asset management (2016/073);

(d) Preparations of electoral support activities (2016/123);

(e) Repair and maintenance of vehicles (2016/132);

(f) Fuel management (2016/133);

(g) Engineering projects (2016/165).

Audit of fuel management

68. MONUSCO provided fuel valued at $7.7 million to third parties, however, communications for cost recovery were routinely delayed. For example, 30 cost-recovery memorandums remained pending for an average period of 480 days, such that the cost of the fuel was not promptly recovered.

Investigation activities

69. OIOS issued the following seven investigation reports and 20 contingent reports relating to MONUSCO:

Investigation:

(a) Sexual abuse of a minor by a staff member (0267/15 and 0426/15);

(b) Sexual abuse of a minor by a United Nations Volunteer (0399/15);

(c) Sexual exploitation by a United Nations Police officer (0449/15);

(d) Fraud by a staff member (0083/16, 0495/16 and 0424/15).

Contingent:

(e) Sexual abuse by a peacekeeper (0197/15, 0235/15 and 0415/15);

(f) Sexual exploitation and abuse by a peacekeeper (0266/15, 0286/15, 0249/16, 0250/16, 0251/16, 0252/16, 0253/16, 0269/16, 0271/16, 0272/16, 0273/16, 0275/16, 0276/16 and 0277/16);

(g) Sexual exploitation by a peacekeeper (0564/15, 0270/16 and 0319/16).

70. *Case Nos. 0424/15 and 0083/16*: OIOS received reports that a MONUSCO staff member had committed fraud to the detriment of local vendors, using fabricated United Nations documents. OIOS substantiated the reported misconduct

and transmitted its findings to the Department of Field Support, which subsequently referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management for disciplinary action. The Office of Legal Affairs is considering referring the case to the national authorities.

71. In addition, OIOS issued two closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct (0365/15 and 0572/15).

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Internal audit activities

72. OIOS issued 15 audit recommendations and the following three audit reports to UNAMA:

(a) Leave and attendance records (2016/064);

(b) Safety and security (2016/169);

(c) Aviation safety (2016/182).

Investigation activities

73. OIOS issued one investigation report on entitlement fraud by a staff member (0557/15).

74. *Case No. 0557/15*: OIOS investigated a report of possible entitlement fraud and established that the staff member implicated had forged signatures on documents supporting education grant claims. As a result, the staff member fraudulently obtained reimbursements amounting to $41,843.92. OIOS transmitted its findings to the Department of Field Support, which subsequently referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management for disciplinary action. Although the staff member implicated has resigned, possible financial recovery is being considered by the Office of Human Resources Management, and a related note will be placed in the official status file of the staff member.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

Internal audit activities

75. OIOS issued nine audit recommendations and the following three audit reports to UNAMI:

(a) Management of national staff recruitment (2016/067);

(b) Leave and attendance records (2016/070);

(c) Procurement activities (2016/153).

Investigation activities

76. OIOS issued two closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNAMI (0457/14 and 0105/16).

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Internal audit activities

77. OIOS issued 29 audit recommendations and the following nine audit reports to UNAMID:

(a) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/011);

(b) Contracts management (2016/045);

(c) Engineering and construction activities (2016/053);

(d) Management of military camp facilities (2016/102);

(e) Asset disposal activities (2016/104);

(f) Repair and maintenance of vehicles (2016/108);

(g) Safety and security (2016/149);

(h) Fuel management (2016/160);

(i) Rations management (2016/163).

Investigation activities

78. OIOS issued five investigation reports to UNAMID:

(a) Prohibited conduct by a former staff member (0125/14);

(b) Sexual harassment and abuse of authority by a former staff member (0228/14);

(c) Prohibited conduct by a former staff member (0309/14);

(d) Forgery of an official document by a staff member (0099/15);

(e) Misconduct by an appointed staff member (0133/15).

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Internal audit activities

79. OIOS issued two audit recommendations and one audit report to UNDOF on property and contingent-owned equipment (2016/082).

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Internal audit activities

80. OIOS issued 10 audit recommendations and one audit report to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) on vehicle and fuel management (2016/092).

Investigation activities

81. OIOS issued one contingent report relating to UNFICYP on misconduct by a peacekeeper (0338/15).

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Internal audit activities

82. OIOS issued 22 audit recommendations and the following six audit reports to UNIFIL:

(a) Leave and attendance records (2016/111);

(b) Inventory management (2016/097);

(c) Preparedness for the deployment of Umoja Extension I (2016/061);

(d) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/026);

(e) Rations management (2016/143);

(f) Facilities management (2016/154).

Investigation activities

83. OIOS issued one contingent report relating to UNIFIL on misconduct by peacekeepers (0285/16).

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

Internal audit activities

84. OIOS issued 10 audit recommendations and one audit report to the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) on UNIOGBIS (2016/166).

85. UNIOGBIS had not prepared and formalized a mission concept or issued key strategic documents to guide the office in implementing its mandate. As a result, implementation of mandated activities, such as the provision of support to the constitutional review process and national dialogue and reconciliation, were delayed. The Department of Field Support advised that a recent strategic mission assessment led by the Department of Political Affairs had provided further guidance to enable the integrated delivery of the mission's mandate.

86. OIOS issued one closure report relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNIOGBIS (0492/11).

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Internal audit activities

87. OIOS issued eight audit recommendations and the following two audit reports to UNISFA:

(a) UNISFA utilization of logistical arrangements and support structures of other missions and the Regional Service Centre (2016/055);

(b) Engineering activities (2016/076).

Audit of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei utilization of logistical arrangements and support structures of other missions and the Regional Service Centre

88. UNISFA established a service level agreement with the Regional Service Centre and memorandums of understanding with UNMISS, UNAMID and MONUSCO for logistics and support services. The Service Centre and all three missions provided UNISFA with the requested support, resulting in the light footprint of UNISFA. UNISFA utilized non-location-dependent transactional and back office support functions provided by the Service Centre and logistical support provided by UNMISS, UNAMID and MONUSCO. UNISFA had not, however, implemented an effective mechanism to fully benefit from its existing agreement with UNMISS, given that staff members of UNISFA in Juba and Wau performed movement control functions similar to the ones performed by the staff members of UNMISS in those locations and UNISFA operated flights on similar routes as those operated by UNMISS, resulting in inefficient use of resources. The Department of Field Support advised that UNISFA had stopped operating flights on the same routes as UNMISS.

Investigation activities

89. OIOS issued one investigation report on the solicitation of a bribe by an individual contractor (0388/15) and one contingent report on the death of a peacekeeper (0195/15) relating to UNISFA.

90. OIOS also issued three closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNISFA (0246/15, 0247/15 and 0577/15).

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Internal audit activities

91. OIOS issued eight audit recommendations and one audit report to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) on UNMIK (2016/029).

92. UNMIK had prepared and implemented its mission concept for 2014/15; the strategic priorities set out therein were aligned with the mission's results-based budget and its implementation was monitored and reported on. However, UNMIK needed to improve its role in promoting and implementing recommendations pertaining to cases of human rights abuse perpetrated during the mission's executive administration in Kosovo and to review its current organization and reporting structures in order to promote integration and a consistent approach in implementing its human rights mandate. UNMIK advised that it had taken actions toward these ends.

Investigation activities

93. OIOS issued three investigation reports to UNMIK:

(a) Possession and importation of controlled drugs by a staff member (0517/15);

(b) Outside activities by a staff member (0097/16 and 0178/16).

94. *Case No. 0097/16*: OIOS investigated and substantiated a report that a legal officer in UNMIK had engaged in unauthorized outside activities in support of a private law firm and had used the Organization's resources in doing so. Moreover, the staff member, as a registered foreign legal consultant in a Member State, performed at speaking engagements and other professional functions and spoke publicly on sensitive issues, without having received appropriate permission from the Organization. OIOS further established that the staff member had been on certified sick leave when he undertook most of those activities, which included physical and intellectual tasks similar to the demands of his job as a legal officer with the United Nations. On the basis of the findings of OIOS, the Department of Field Support referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management for disciplinary action, where it is pending a decision.

95. OIOS also issued one closure report relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNMIK (0374/15).

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Internal audit activities

96. OIOS issued 16 audit recommendations and the following five audit reports to UNMIL:

(a) Waste management and selected environmental activities (2016/028);

(b) Downsizing planning process (2016/056);

(c) Property management (2016/110);

(d) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/138);

(e) Archives and records management (2016/152).

Audit of waste management and selected environmental activities

97. UNMIL did not conduct the required biochemical oxygen demand tests on the quality of final effluent from six of seven wastewater treatment plants. Untreated wastewater from the plants was discharged into soak pits and/or the environment through rainwater drains, and UNMIL did not obtain assurances and could not confirm that sewage discharge into municipal mains was properly treated at a government-owned plant. UNMIL advised that it had taken action to implement OIOS recommendations.

Investigation activities

98. OIOS issued the following four investigation reports and two contingent reports relating to UNMIL:

Investigation:

(a) Mala fide complaint by a staff member (0092/15);

(b) Sexual assault by a United Nations Volunteer (0189/15);

(c) Facilitation of attempted payment of bribes by a staff member (0593/15);

(d) Fuel theft by a staff member (0033/16);

Contingent:

(e) Assault of a minor by peacekeepers (0591/15);

(f) Fuel theft by peacekeepers (0032/16).

99. *Case Nos. 0189/15 and 0593/15*: OIOS received a report that a United Nations Volunteer had been arrested for the alleged sexual assault of a local woman (0189/15). OIOS investigated the matter and, although there was insufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation of sexual abuse, OIOS did find that the Volunteer had been involved in a physical altercation with the woman and had subsequently resisted police arrest. OIOS further found that the Volunteer had attempted to bribe the police and the woman in order to secure his release and settle the complaint of sexual assault. The findings of OIOS were transmitted, through the Department of Field Support, to the secretariat of the United Nations Volunteers, which has since exonerated the Volunteer. In an associated case (0593/15), the OIOS investigation established that a staff member, responding to the local police arrest of the Volunteer, had aided in the attempted payment of bribes to the police to secure the release of the Volunteer and had also failed to promptly inform the legal office at UNMIL of the Volunteer's detention. The findings of the investigation were transmitted to the Department of Field Support, which subsequently referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management, where a decision is pending.

100. *Case No. 0033/16*: OIOS investigated a report of missing fuel from the UNMIL storage tanks at Roberts International Airport in Monrovia. OIOS found that a staff member had facilitated the fuel theft, carried out over a period of at least six months. Moreover, given that the theft of fuel had not been previously identified by the mission's fuel monitoring unit, OIOS found it highly likely that the staff member, having control over both fuel access and the recording of its use, had been submitting misleading records to disguise systematic theft. The Department of Field Support referred the findings of OIOS to the Office of Human Resources Management for disciplinary action and financial recovery. The Department also referred the matter to the Office of Legal Affairs for its consideration of the referral of the case to the national law enforcement authorities of Liberia. Information concerning a member of a troop contingent was referred to the relevant troop-contributing country, which is now conducting a national investigation. The matter is pending with the troop-contributing country.

101. In addition, OIOS issued four closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNMIL (0289/15, 0366/15, 0397/15 and 0472/15).

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Internal audit activities

102. OIOS issued 11 audit recommendations and the following two audit reports to UNMISS:

(a) Rations management (2016/088);

(b) Safety and security of staff and premises (2016/122).

Investigation activities

103. OIOS issued thirteen investigation reports and two contingent reports relating to UNMISS:

Investigation:

(a) Forgery and submission of fraudulent medical claims by a staff member (0490/14 and 0491/14);

(b) Entitlement fraud and forgery by a staff member (0097/15);

(c) Sexual assault of a humanitarian worker by an employee of a United Nations partner (0298/15);

(d) Forgery of education and employment certificates by a staff member (0017/16);

(e) Medical insurance fraud by a former staff member (0023/16);

(f) Medical insurance fraud by a staff member (0025/16, 0026/16, 0027/16, 0028/16, 0184/16, 0200/16 and 0404/15);

Contingent:

(g) Misconduct by peacekeepers (0063/15);

(h) Excessive use of force by peacekeepers (0420/15).

104. *Case No. 0298/15*: OIOS received a report that an employee of a non-governmental organization partner to a United Nations agency had drugged and sexually abused a humanitarian worker. OIOS found insufficient evidence to substantiate the claim but noted the need for appropriate legal guidelines and measures regarding access to the Organization's compounds by non-United Nations personnel. On the basis of the report of OIOS, which was transmitted to the Department of Field Support and the United Nations agency concerned, UNMISS recognized the risks involved and accordingly took remedial action to institute a legal framework.

105. *Case Nos. 0404/15, 0184/16 and 0200/16*: OIOS received a report that an UNMISS staff member had created fictitious medical documents used to support fraudulent medical expense claims submitted to a service provider under the United Nations medical insurance programme. OIOS substantiated the misconduct and further adduced evidence of the staff member assisting two other staff members in the creation of fraudulent medical documentation and claims submitted to the service provider for reimbursement. OIOS transmitted its findings to the Department of Field Support, which referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management. As a result, the staff member who created the fictitious medical documents was dismissed, and disciplinary processes have been initiated against the other two staff members implicated.

106. OIOS also issued two closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNMISS (0579/15 and 0318/16).

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Internal audit activities

107. OIOS issued 21 audit recommendations and the following five audit reports to UNOCI:

(a) Local procurement (2016/007);

(b) Asset management (2016/080);

(c) Contingent-owned equipment (2016/137);

(d) Phasing out of human resources during the drawdown period (2016/158);

(e) Archives and records management (2016/177).

Investigation activities

108. OIOS issued the following six investigation reports and one contingent report relating to UNOCI:

Investigation:

(a) Misconduct by a formed police unit officer (0362/15 and 0363/15);

(b) Serious misconduct by a military observer (0475/15);

(c) Physical assault by formed police unit officers (0477/15);

(d) Sexual abuse by a United Nations Police officer (0566/15);

(e) Sexual abuse and physical assault by a military observer (0262/16);

Contingent:

(f) Sexual exploitation by peacekeepers (0505/15).

109. OIOS also issued five closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at UNOCI (0350/15, 0570/15, 0100/16, 0248/16 and 0263/16).

110. *Case No. 0475/15*: OIOS investigated and substantiated claims that a military observer at UNOCI had threatened guests at a hotel with a knife, tried to force a waitress at the same hotel to accompany him to his room for sexual purposes, used false identification to register at the hotel and damaged hotel property. The findings were reported to the Department of Field Support, which transmitted them to the relevant troop-contributing country for appropriate action. To date, no response has been received from the troop-contributing country.

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

Internal audit activities

111. OIOS issued one audit recommendation and one audit report to the Office of the Special Coordinator on the Office (2016/069).

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

Internal audit activities

112. OIOS issued seven audit recommendations and one audit report to the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process on support services provided by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization to the Office of the Special Coordinator (2016/057).

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Investigation activities

113. OIOS issued five closure reports relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (0062/16, 0341/16, 0439/16, 0440/16 and 0441/16).

United Nations Support Office in Somalia

Internal audit activities

114. OIOS issued 39 audit recommendations and the following eight audit reports to UNSOS:

(a) Safety and security at the United Nations Support Office in Somalia and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (2016/014);

(b) Use of consultants and individual contractors (2016/059);

(c) Management by UNSOS of AMISOM contingent-owned equipment (2016/085);

(d) Provision of medical support in Somalia (2016/113);

(e) Facilities management (2016/146);

(f) Fuel management (2016/145);

(g) Repairs and maintenance of generators (2016/159);

(h) Aviation safety (2016/167).

Investigation activities

115. OIOS issued the following two investigation reports relating to UNSOS:

(a) Disclosure of confidential information relating to a procurement process (0026/15);

(b) Entitlement fraud by a staff member (0336/15).

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

116. OIOS issued one closure report relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (0447/14).

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

117. OIOS issued one closure report relating to unsubstantiated misconduct at the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (0013/16).

C. Evaluation activities

118. In 2016, the Inspection and Evaluation Division issued two evaluation reports, which are available for review on the OIOS website. The issues described in the reports resulted in specific recommendations and management action plans that are outlined in the reports themselves.

Evaluation of the results of national police capacity-building in Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo by United Nations Police in MINUSTAH, UNOCI and MONUSCO (IED-16-01)

119. In the evaluation it was noted that the police components of the missions have made plausible contributions to capacity-building, in particular in the Haitian police force and the Ivorian police force and gendarmerie. However, the evaluation identified several recurring issues, including a mismatch between mandated tasks and resources provided, limited strategic alliances and insufficient advocacy by mission leaders to overcome limited national ownership and government support. Considerable improvements notwithstanding, the recruitment of qualified individual police officers provided by Member States remained a challenge.

120. OIOS made one critical recommendation to ensure that all police capacity-building and development efforts were built on adequate programme design, monitoring and evaluation frameworks, while emphasizing national ownership and sustainability.

Evaluation of the integration between peacekeeping operations and the United Nations country teams in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Haiti (IED-16-015)

121. In the evaluation, using data from the period 2008-2014, it was noted that the three missions under assessment and their corresponding United Nations country teams varied greatly with regard to meeting the minimum requirements of integration. MINUSTAH and the country team in Haiti were the most compliant, UNOCI and the country team in Côte d'Ivoire to a lesser degree and MONUC/MONUSCO and the country team in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were the least compliant. Examples of coordinated efforts that appear to have contributed to peace consolidation include improving conditions of detainees in Haiti, enhancing justice for women in Côte d'Ivoire and providing support to the mining sector for the mining of conflict-free minerals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United Nations system was found to have integrated well in response to emergencies, the mass outbreak of diseases and natural disasters, but only in the short term.

122. In the results of the evaluation, a few factors affecting integration were identified, including the specificity and clarity of language in Security Council documents and the limiting attitudes and beliefs held by missions and agencies,

funds and programmes about each other being reflected in the conduct of parallel planning and financing processes. There is also data suggesting that there was limited joint local procurement, notwithstanding the significant amount of local expenditure on goods and services.

123. OIOS made three important recommendations, namely, that the report be transmitted to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination with the request to continue to address integration issues, if possible through one dedicated session per year; for the participation of the Under-Secretaries-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support as observers at the meetings of the United Nations Development Group; and to ensure that missions report to the Security Council on the results of their integrated work with agencies, funds and programmes.